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of a war-at-any-cost policy want the clergy to proclaim a day of thanksgiving for the "glory" which this war bequeaths to us!

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF SUCCESS IN WAR; *or, what feelings are excited by its triumphs among the victors.*

How the Press of England received the news of victory. These events, says one editor, more self-composed than the rest, have undoubtedly made many of our British journalists lose their wits with joy. Newspapers never were more frantic, and newspaper writers never were more crazy. It cannot be denied that the *Times* has exhibited symptoms of decided insanity, and the *Daily News*, with its head completely turned, declares that "England is drunk with mental intoxication."

Our journalists, have, indeed, become so perfectly drunk, that not for all the world would we be held responsible for their recent inspiration. They thunder against Russia as if Russia was a remorseless brute. They cry aloud for a special day of blessing that the Almighty may have all the praise of the bloodshed! They think the hour has come to sweep Russia from the face of the earth, unless Russia will crawl at our feet and sue for mercy. And all this is said in proud, haughty, arrogant, supercilious and vain-glorious language, without one spark of sympathy for a brave but fallen foe, and altogether regardless of the magnanimity of the great in the hour of victory. The tone and temper of the newspaper press would convey to posterity the degrading notion that England had no finer soul than that pugilistic bantam which, after scratching out the eye of its neighbor, ascended a dunghill to crow and proclaim its sovereignty.

A city in ruins, streets burning, mines exploding, death hurrying out from a thousand batteries, human blood flowing like a river, and infernal passion let loose to rend and destroy, are spectacles that ought to make the victors mournful, generous and just.

The popular feeling at the news of victory. The London *Empire* thinks the people much more sober and self-constrained than the editors, in their manifestations of joy at the fall of Sebastopol; but a few extracts from the papers in different parts of England, will show even the latter well nigh mad with exultation, more like the descendants of old Thor and Woden, than disciples of the Prince of Peace.

In London "the great guns were fired in the presence of a large assemblage, and scarcely had the last gun been discharged, when one general shout of exultation arose from the crowd for several minutes, with waving of handkerchiefs and throwing up of hats."

In Liverpool "the merchants sent up a hearty cheer; the church bells in town and country were set ringing; flags were hoisted on the Exchange, Custom House, on the shipping in the port, and on the various public buildings, as well as a large number of private houses. That morning guns were fired from the batteries, more flags were hoisted in the town, and the bells of the parish church rang merry peals, which continued without intermission throughout the day." In

Derby, "the news spread like wildfire, and the greatest excitement prevailed, the bells of several of the churches sending forth merry peals. Copies of the dispatch were printed and circulated; and, on the facts being stated, cheer after cheer rent the air in honor of the glorious victory. After dark, on Monday, fireworks were let off, and the streets were crowded with people until nearly midnight." In

Leicester, the intelligence was communicated to the audience at the theatre, and was received with loud cheers. In

Manchester, peals of bells were rung from the churches, and a great number of banners were hoisted from public and private buildings in honor of the event. In

Bristol, the bells from various city churches sent out a merry peal till after midnight. The arrival of telegraphic despatches and the particulars in the Times increased the excitement. Flags were hoisted at the Council-house, Guildhall, Exchange, Athenaeum, and other public buildings; the shipping was gaily dressed out, and at intervals throughout the day there were discharges of artillery and bell-ringing." At

Sheffield, "hand bills containing Lord Panmure's announcement, were read aloud, amid crowds of people, who burst into the most enthusiastic cheering as the successive sentences fell upon their ears. Bands of music struck up, 'The Red, White, and Blue,' and were followed about the town by immense masses, who vociferously joined in the chorus. This was *succeeded* by the thumping of tins and kettles, the letting off of fireworks and deafening hurrahs. Banners were displayed from numerous windows. Indeed, the joy of all classes was unbounded, and every available method of showing it was resorted to." In

Exeter, "never since the great peace had the city been in such commotion. The streets were thronged, the church bells were rung, bands of music were engaged, and every means taken to express the joy of the inhabitants. Persons from the surrounding districts flocked into the city and added to the general excitement. Every place of entertainment was thronged, and nothing was heard but expressions of admiration at the gallantry of the English army and their allies."

FORM of a petition which it is recommended to the friends of peace to copy and get signed in duplicate by as many names as possible, and forward to some member of Congress, early in December.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned legal voters of _____, in the state of _____, desirous of superseding War by wise and feasible substitutes, respectfully request from your Honorable Bodies such action as you may deem best "to secure in our treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation."

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